

A
SUPPLEMENT
to the Sixth Part of
THE
GERMANE HISTORY.

Containing (not onely) what hath
passed in *Germany*, but also in divers parts
of Christendome.

Historically continued since our *Lady* day last
past, (out of the best Intelligence) to this
present time.

Very faithfully Digested into time, place,
and action.



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A
SUPPLEMENT
TO
the German History.

CHAP. I.

*The Actions and proceedings of Gustavus
Horne, the Duke Bernard of Saxon-
Weymar, and the Rhinegrave Otho
Lodowicke, with the Imperialists.*

IN the sixth part of this History we left the further Relation of the Acts of *Gustavus Horn*, with the taking of *Bibrach*, and *Kempton* in *Overland*, and his surprizing of 4 Imperiall Regiments betwixt the Rivers of *Iller* and the *Lech*, and now (to goe on

2 *A Supplement to the German History.*

Memmingen
is in the ea-
stern part or
skirts of Swa-
bia near the
Alps.

Memmingen
taken by Gu-
stavus Horn

with our Intelligence) we find him againe not idle, but in action, besieging the towne of Memmingen, wherein was a strong Garrison of Imperialists, consisting of 1500 Foote, and 100 Horse, who were commanded by the Earle of Arch, (a noble well tried souldier) after a braue siege, on the one side, and stout resistance on the other, the Towne was on the 15 of Aprill last past yeilded on composition, that the said Earle of Arch with bag and baggage, delivering up 11 Ensignes to the Feild-Marshal, departed: but of the 1600 horse and foote which were in the towne, 1200 of them (unconstrained) left their Governour and Generall Arch to take pay on the Swedish part; the other 400 that marched away were after pursued by the Swedes, and the most part of them put to the sword, (which is held measure for measure) because the Imperialists have often done the like unto the Swedes, not keeping any agreement which they make with them at the taking of any Towne. *Horne* having taken this towne of Memmingen (being a place of Importance) left a sufficient Garrison in it, and went to Vlme to conferre with Duke *Bernard* of Saxon-Weymar.

Vberlingen
besieged by
his Excellen-
cy.

Shortly after the Feild-Marshal (*Gustavus Horne*) laid strong siege to the Towne of Vberlingen, and having taken the Suburbs, the Towne was so strongly Sconced, Rampierd, and Bulwarked by the Imperialists, within the Towne, so that all their

their streetes were raised and made defensible fortifications, and in a couragious manner they made a sally upon the besiegers, where they were beaten backe with the losse of seuenty of their men, besides one of their Captaines named *Petz*, with three Lieutenants, and other Officers were taken prisoners: The Garrison being in distresse, and doubting of supply, were desirous of an agreement; but the Boores therein being in dispaire of any mercy from his Excellency, because (perfidiously) they brake their promise which they made to him at *Wangen*, were the cause that it held and holds yet out against the Swedes. Thus the seige being still hotly followed by the Feildmarshall, about the 16. of May, his Excellency caused his Pioners to mine towards it, but it is very hard and difficult undermining of it, by reason the ground is extreame rocky, which emboldened the besieged, so that they sallied forth once againe upon the Swedes, and slue 100. of them; also they nayled two peices of Ordnance, till at last they adventured so farre upon the Swedish horsemen, who gave them a sharpe entertainment, when they were glad to retire with the losse of 100. of their men. This City is hard to be taken, by reason that they have continually fresh supply of victuals and forces from the Cities of *Lindaw* and *Constance* upon the same Lake: which at the last his Excellency perceiving more honourable possibilities in raising then in maintaining the seige, left *Vberlingen* about

*A bold sally
and a bloody
bickering be-
twixt the V-
berlingers &
the Swedes.*

bout the 18. of May, having lost before it about 100. men: he caused the Village of Buchhorne on the said Lake called the Bodensea, to be strongly fortified and guarded; where he gave order and direction that many flat bottomed boats and other vessels should be made, so that it is expected hee will once more invest Vberlingen, or some other Imperiall Townes upon the Bodensea, and the whilest one part of his forces do lye enquartered for refreshment about Ulme, the rest retyred themselves to Bibrach, Rutlingen, and Ravenspurg, and other places adioyning to their old quarters.

Soone after the Bavarian Duke with his Army lying in and about Straubingen (a good Towne in his Dukedome seated neare the Donaw) hearing that the Feild-marshal *Horne* made towards him with his Armie (although it was but a rumour at that time) the Duke doubted that Straubingen would be too weake for his safety against *Hornes* forces: upon advice and deliberation with his Councell, he speedily caused to be carried from Straubingen 15. peices of Ordnance, all the salt, corne, and other provisions of victuals, to Deckendorfe, a strong Towne on the Danubia, three Germane miles distant from Straubingen, intending there to have his Magazin, and also to order and settle his Campe, expecting more supplies of men, victuals, and ammunition from Brauna.

Vpon the River Isser in Bavaria, is a good Towne,

Towne named Landtsbur; from which Towne, some Run-awayes getting to Regenspurg or Ratifbon, they reported that the Duke was with his Armie upon his march against *Gustavus Horne*, and that (as the estate and condition in which himselfe and countrey was considered) he held it better, being in such an exigent, with resolution to hazard a battell, and so perhaps to set Bavaria free and cleare from the Swedes and their adherents; or if he lost the day, he was well perswaded that it could not be worse than it was either with himselfe or his countrey. In which hard strait and noble resolution, I leave the Duke of Bavaria, till time informes us of more certainties. In the meane space the Towne of Regenspurg hath fortified it selfe strongly with such defences that they feare not much any assaults or sieges of the Imperiallists.

The Towne of Rhinfelden, neare Bassell upon the Rhine, was strongly blockt up with a siege by the Rhingrave *Otho*, the Imperiallists within the Towne being desperate, and obstinately bent to hold it out to the last man, because no quarter can be gotten for them from the Rhingrave. The Imperiall Commanders *Mercy* and *Schmid* despairing of mercie, were resolved to change their lives at the dearest rates they could there; wherefore they caused the Towne to be exceedingly fortified, and the streets barracadoed, ditched, trenched, and rampered, sparing neither time, art, or labour (but

The Rhingrave Otho besiegeth Rhinfelden.

B like

like Noble and resolute Commanders) left nothing undone that might either be for their owne honours, or the Townes defence and safetie.

On the other part the Rhingrave persists bravely at the siege, battering the wals with his Canon, and shooting into the Towne, till such time that his bullets had made a good assaultable breach, so that on the 16. of April he caused a hot and furious assault to be given, where for the space of two houres there was bloudy opposition, some valiant Scots at the assault got over the walls, but were not well seconded : but as there is great difference betwixt desperate men, and men that are onely valiant, so the Imperialists (dispairing of mercie) fought madly, and defended the Breach with such resolution, that the Rhingrave was forced to give over, and retire with the losse of 50. of his men; The Imperiall Commanders, *Mercy* and *Shmidt*, (seeing themselves hemm'd round with danger) intended to get over the Bridge into the blacke Forrest, were discovered and beaten backe into the Towne by the Colonell *Shavelitzky*, whereupon *Mertzy* sent a letter to his friends and kindred, wherein he related the perillous estate he was in, and also tooke his last leave and farewell both of them and the world.

The Duke *Bernard* of Saxon Weimar, about the 20 of May, having removed his Army to refresh themselves about Noriingen a Towne, and Elwang,

wang a Bishopricke in Swaben upon the borders of Franconia, neere the Dukedome of Wirtembergh in the county of Hoenlo, himselfe went to the Diet of Franckfort, from whence hee was expected every day to advance and goe againe *The Rhinegrave wins* against the enemy. In the interim of these occurrences, his Excellencie the Rhinegrave *Otho Lo. the suburbs of Friburgh.* *dawicke* gave an assault against the Suburbs of Fryburgh, in the County of Brissack, which Suburbs hee wonne, and put more then two hundred Citizens and Boores to the sword: the Imperialists which were ingarisoned in the City, retired towards Willingen (by night) leaving onely behinde them a good Garrison in the Castle, which by the Rhinegraves forces, was so strongly battered, that it yeelded on composition.

About the 14 of Aprill, one hundred and forty *D. Bernards Armie.* Waggones went out of Regenspurg to fetch in forrage, but some troopes of Imperialists set upon them, killed, and tooke most of the men and Waggones, and to requite it, the same day the Garrison went out, and suddenly surprisde and plundered a Market Towne of the Imperialists, called Werdt, and brought away the obtained booty to the Towne without impeachment or hindrance.

This City of Regenspurg (in Bavaria upon the River Donaw) being the Inhabitants, and the Swedish Garrison doubtfull that the Imperialists

would bestow the beleaguering of it, which they knew by intercepted letters, although they were promised all possible ayde and assistants from Duke *Bernard*, and the Feild-Marshal *Horne*; yet the Regenspurgers (as wise and provident men) spared neither day nor night to strengthen their defences; insomuch as they made a great horneworke before the Bridge, and (for their better security) the Maior Generall hath raised three Redouts in the under Werth, and moreover, in all places where it is but supposed that the Imperialists may approach, Counterapproches are raised; besides the water, about the Towne is laid, the depths of two mens height, in most places of the ditches; insomuch that the City and Garrison doth not care or much feare any siege or assault that can be given them.

The Bavarian Army that marched towards the River of Lech, it was thought, (but not much feared at Regenspurg) that they would have taken their way thither, but they marched towards Auspurg, of which is related in the proceedings of the Imperialists. The City of Regenspurg (to avoyd idlenesse) sent out a partie of their forces, to scowte and descric, and with expedition they fastened upon eightene Waggons with corne, that were going towards Ingolstadt.

The Rendevouz of the Duke of Bavariaes forces, were about Straubingen on the Donaw, whilst the
the

the Imperialists march very strongly, (about the 24 of May,) to ioine some of their forces with the Bavarians, and the rest marched in warlike manner towards the upper Palatinate, also D. *Bernard* of Weymar marcheth towards Newmark in the upper Palatinate, and it was expected that they should meete, which (if they have done) their parting cannot be without much blood shed.

The good Towne of Kempten in Swabland, was held by the Imperiall Commander *Bray*, and being strongly besieged, and furiously assaulted by the Swedes, at the end of sixe dayes it was surrendered upon composition. The Commander went to Reitaw, where he was beheaded, because he so slightly surrendered the said Towne.

In the Marquissate of the Elector of Brandenburgh, a Garrison of foure hundred (Imperialists) were beleagured by the Swedish Generall Maior *Lefly*, in the towne of Landsberg upon the River *Notoz*, which was yeilded on composition, that the Earle of Shlick, should with the Garrison, Bag and Baggage, eightene Ensignes, and two pieces of Ordnance, march to great Glogaw in Silesia on the Oder, which conditions performed, the Generall Maior when he entred the City, he found twenty eight pieces of Ordnance, and a reasonable quantity of provision and ammunition.

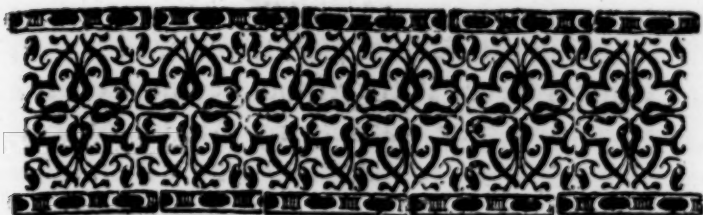
The Field-Marshal had divers times received

certaine Intelligence, that the Imperialists whole Army were marching against him, and had advanced already as far as the River of Lech, hee gaue order that all his troopes in the upper Quarters, should speedily come to him, and (amongst others) hee charged likewise the Commander *Kanoffsky*, (that lay at Wangen,) That before his departure hee should cast downe and demollish the quarter there, and all other outworkes which he had there raised, which hee did accordingly: but in the meane time his Excellency the Field-Marshal received Intelligence, that the Imperialists whole Army did not march towards him, but onely one thousand Horsemen and seven hundred Dragoons under the command of the Count of *Furstenburg*, and that the Commander *Gronbercher*, who had also advanced towards him, was already retired; whereupon he commanded the aforesaid Commander *Kanoffsky* to returne to Wangen againe with all speed, with foure Companies of Horsemen, and to remaine there, which towne the Imperialists, out of *Lindaw*, *Constance*, and *Vberlingen* intended to assault.

To which purpose and intention with eight hundred men of foot, of the *Wolchensteiverish*, *Goish*, and other Commanded forces, together with seven hundred horsemen they came before it, thinking to surprise the Towne unawares, and in haste, because the outworkes were demolished, they

they supposed they should have an easie entrance; They assaulted it with great fury, and to master it they laboured extreme hard, leaving nothing undone that might become men of worth and valour; on the other side the Commander with his Swedish souldiers did as Bravely and Resolutely stand to their defences, for *Kanoffsky* had fortified the Towne in as good and reasonable manner as the shortnesse of the time would permit him; so that after some time of resistance the Imperialists retired; The Swedes issuing out upon them, pursued them till they came to new Ravenspurg, where *Kanoffsky* constrained them to fight, and put about five hundred of them to the sword, and brought foure hundred prisoners into *Wangen*, which desired to be taken into service.

MORE



MORE OF DVKE

BERNARD WEYMAR,

Gustavus Horn, and *Otho* the
Rhinegraves proceeding.

CHAP. II.



Bout the same time ¹⁵/₁₇ of
May, the City of Hallens-
burg belonging to the Ele-
ctor of Cullen, wherein
Colonell *Swartzenburgh*
with five troopes of Horse,
and seventy Foote was
taken by an onslate by the Rhinegraves com-
mand of the Castle of Dillenburgh, who with
two hundred and fifty Dragoones, partly of the
Rhinegraves, and partly of the Nassawish Regi-
ment, and one hundred and fifty foote marching
thither, thus performed his designe, *Swartzen-
burgh*, carefull of his charge, kept both strickt
C watch,

watch, within the towne, and had placed certaine Horsemen in the fields adjacent, to skirmish with the Princes forces if they should come neere the City, and to giue warning by Alarum of their approaching; with these the Army which came from *Dillenburg* met, and rowted them after a short conflict, pursuing them to the Gates of *Hallessburgh*; Hitherto the Army being advanced, the Commander within from the walls, in a braving manner bids them come on, and not to doubt of worthy entertainment. But they are never daunted with words, which feare not to encounter with their enemies swords, and they which while they thinke themselves secure, will speake most bravely, upon the apperance of danger, doe often turne their backs cowardly; whilest he was thus speaking, two petards were applyed to two severall Gates, which instantly tooke their effect. Hereupon *Shwartzzenburgh* by his flight gives them their expected welcome, leaving both the Towne and Souldiers to the furie of the Assailants, who put all which escaped not with the Commander (which were but few) to the sword, except some Officers whom they carried prisoners to *Dillingburgh*, made good bootie, tooke some Standards, the Enemies saddle Horses, Coaches, and Baggage, and utterly ruined this Regiment, which will hardly be raised againe: this being the second time wherein it was brought to such confusion.

It

It will be no great digression from this storie, to looke backe to the Imperiall proceedings at home, where while that attempt against Regenspurg, was put in practise, inquirie was made both in the Court, and Armie, against private Conspirators, such as were thought to have beene abettors, or complottors with the late Duke of Fridland in his supposed Treason. To this purpose Collonel *Schaffgotsh* (who had formerly beene Lieutenant Generall to the Duke in Silesia) and his Lieutenant Collonel *Freyberger*, were both first brought prisoners to Vienna, and thence remitted to the Armie, where by some of the Emperours Councillours joynéd in Commission with the Council of Warre, they, and divers others, were tryed for their lives, convicted of Treason, and adjudged to dye: Vpon the day of execution, the Duke *Hen. Julius* of Saxon Lawenberg, the Collonels, *Schliff*, *Schaffgotsh*, and *Sheffienberger* were brought upon the scaffold at Pilsen, had their lives spared either by reprove, or pardon, and so were carried backe, as prisoners to Vienna; where also, *Schaffgotsh* his goods (as since we are certified) are also confiscate, and his children clapt up in prison. But the Sunne shined not so graciously upon the rest, the mists of indignation, which hung over their heads, fell downe in a tempestuous storme of vengeance: sixteen Rittmasters, and Captaines, whose names are unknowne, eight Senatours of Pilsen, these five Collonels *Sparce*, *Kehranse*, *Vlliselt*, *Wildberger*, and *Moherwalds*, and these two Lieutenant Collo-

nels, *Loffy*, and *Hammerle*, having the sentence of their judgement, executed, and inflicted upon them.

*Regenspurg
besieged by
the Imper.
and Bavari-
ans.*

The losse of *Regenspurg*, formerly mentioned, so much discontented the Imperiall partie, that the Cæsarean Armie in Bohemia, augmented with a new addition of men levyed out of Austria, and 2000. Hungarians, and the Bavarian forces under the Generall *Altringer*, were appointed to joyne together, to regaine it. To which purpose a certaine time and place was appointed for their generall Randevouz, but the Armie in Bohemia refusing to march forward, till they had first receiued their pay, the King of Hungary, Sonne to *Cesar*, who was ingaged personally in that designe, discontentedly returned againe, and in a manner, retyred to *Badweise*, adjourning the Randevouz to a further day, the Officers of the Armie being in the meane time imployed to borrow such summes of money, as they could take up of the inhabitants of the Countrey, for their present supplies. This untoward beginning, seemed to presage as unhappie an issue: for afterwards, when they were almost met, about the $\frac{11}{27}$ of May, the Duke B. of *Weymar* hearing that the King of Hungaria was quartered upon the River of *Nab*, and *Altringer* with the Bavarian Armie betwixt the *Donaw* and *Regenspurg*, went instantly with his Armie to *Kelheim*, whence making a bridge of Boats over the River

Riuer of Donaw, hee marched towards Regenspurg, whither hee safely arriued, May 15. The newes of his sudden comming was so terrible to the Enemie, that thereupon they presently retired over the Riuer towards the Palatinate, either misdoubting their owne strength, to adventure upon a fight, or thinking it wisdome to secure themselves by flight, till their united forces were made stronger. But yet this retreat was not secure, and free from perill, for the Duke *Bernard*, whose vigilant eye watched all occasions of advantage, pursued them, and ouertaking the Reare, cut off three hundred Crabats, amongst whom was the Commander *Pleskowits* slaine, and (as they of Franckford write) tooke foure hundred prisoners, and some Waggon loaden with Baggage.

This being done upon Friday, the next day being 16. of May, the Duke *Bernard* intending to fortifie the passages against the reinvation of the Bavarian and Imperiall Armies, and to hinder their marches, commanded 400 of his Musketteers to take the hill *Weinberge*, which they did accordingly, sent the Colonell *Hafweber*, with 700 Musketteeres, and 200 horse by boate over the River of Regen, and chased that part of the enemies Army which was lodged in *Salam*, *Reinhausen*, and the old Brewhouse at *Weilts*, taking some of them prisoners, *Weinberg* being thus taken, his Excellency planted some of his Artillerie,

the enemy also bringing some of his Canon to the Hill Galgenberg, which Artillery whiles it was playing each upon other, the enemies horsemen passed through the River of Regen, and shewing themselves before the troopes of his Excellency there after some skirmishes, were driven backe over the River, in which conflict the Generall Maior *Cerville*, was shot through the body with a wyar bullet, whereof he died immediately.

*Regensburg
fortified by
D.B.W.*

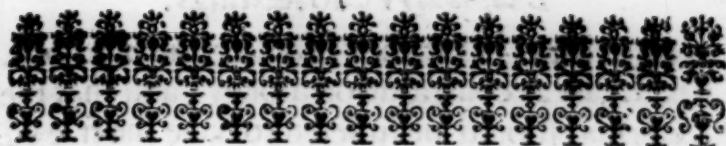
These counter-scuffles betwixt the Armies, were but preparations, for the maine designs of both parties, the Duke of Weymar on the one side, hereby taking opportunity for the better fortification of the Citie, not onely by keeping backe the enemy from intrenching himselfe betwixt it and the Donaw, but also they by strengthening the Garrison within it, which now consists of foure Regiments one under the charge of the Colonel *Kag*, another under *Hafvehr*, a third under *Brincklen*, & the fourth under the Count *Thurn*, that they are thought sufficient enough to defend the Citie, though the enemy should get over the Donaw, and approach neere to it, and the Bauarian Army on the other side more easily ioyning it selfe with the Imperiall under the King of Hungary, both which together consisting (as some write) of 30000 foot, and 15000 horse, if they met not with resolute resistants, would appeare most formidable.

And now both parts buckle themselves to the businesse, Duke *Bernard* of Weymar planting himselfe

himselfe betwixt Kelheim and Ingolstadt, the more conveniently to ioyne with *Gustavus Horne* if need required; the Imperialists applying themselves to the siege, planting their Ordnance, intending to make an assault upon the Citie, where they could make a sufficient breach by batterie. Herupon May $\frac{25}{27}$. June $\frac{2}{3}$. with an hundred pieces of Ordnance, mounted upon the Weinberg, (which the Weymarists had forsaken, as being a place of no great advantage for them) they spent above foure hundred shot against the Towne, to their owne charge, and no great damage to the Regenspurgers. Presently after, they made an assault upon the Sconce, where the suburbe of Hoffe stood formerly, but were repulsed with the present losse of 500 men, the taking prisoners of Colonell *Brenner*, and divers other officers, the surprisal of many Crabats in severall places, which were put to the sword, with their Commander *Badian*, and briefly the losse of 3000 men before the Towne. But extreames are not durable, violence hath no long continuance, and this hot siege, as our avisoers said, lasted not, for they write from Norimberge, June $\frac{2}{13}$. that the enemy left this Citie, the King of Hungaria being returned with his forces towards Eger, and *Altringer* with his Bavarians into Bavaria. But since being as it seemes, better provided of all necessities, both the Imperiall and Bavarian Armies, are returned, and lye yet before it, what the effect of this their enterprize, and the end of the siege shall be, shall be discovered by our next intelligence.

But

But here for a while, we must cast anchor, and adiourne this discourse, till the winde of our Intelligence blowes more constantly. Information is given us of great dammage done by the besieged, to the Imperiall Army, of famine and scarcitie of provisions amongst the assaylants, of the King of Hungaria his dislodging, and personall retreat to a place of more security. Of the Duke *Bernards* attempting of Forcheim; of Generall *Banniers* intention to fall into Bohemia; and of *Gustavus Horns* preparation to assault some peece in Bavaria, and all this to divert these forces from Ratisbon, and the strong resolutions of the enemies, who have concluded rather to leaue behinde them their own naturall castles of bones, then leaue this Citie so well fortified with men of Armes, and Walles of stones. Time, the discoverer of truth, will make knowne the effects of this designe: it is our part to write an Historie, not a prophetic; to make a declaration of things past, not to come, so that thus in the middle of the businesse, we must necessarily leaue them.



C H A P. III.

The Proceedings of Duke *George*
of *Lunenburg*, with the Com-
mander *Melander*, and the *Swedish*

Forces before *Hildesheim* and in *West-*
phalia; with the great overthrow
giuen the Leaguish Commander *Bon-*
ninghausen and *Geleen*, neere
Munster.



Bout the 2. of *Aprill* last 1634.
Colonell *Boninghausen* (an Lea-
guish Cōmander) with 4. strong
and well appointed Regiments,
passed ouer the Riuer *Weaser*, of
which the *Lunenburg* and *Hassian* Forces hauing
intelligence, made towards them, and quickly
defeated them, as is related in the Actions of the
Imperialists.

It is certaine, that on the last of *September*
1633, the Imperiall generall (Count *Papenheim*)
did take the City *Hildesheim* on easie tearmes
and hard composition; The taking of it was in
3. dayes accomplished, with expence of very few
Bullets; and the conditions betwixt the Gene-
rall *Papenheim* and the Burgers were, That the
City should receiue 2000. Imperialist souldiers

as a garrison; That they should giue 200000. Rixdollars as contribution money; and that the *Lutherans* should be suffered to haue the free vse of their Religion: Vpon these (with some other dishonourable tearmes) *Hildesheim* was surrendered on the day and time aforesaid.

The description
of *Hildesheim*, and the
siege thereof.

Being thus easily possesst by the Imperialists, it hath endured (in fixe moneths space) many wants; for the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, the *Lantgraue* of *Hessen*, the commander *King*, the Field-Marshal *Bannier*, and Generall *Melander*, the commander *Stalhansh*, all these haue attempted to recouer it againe, and to expulse the Imperiall garison. The City hath 8. gates, namely, the *Gewell* gate, 2. the *New* gate, 3. the *Dam* gate, 4. the *Goslar* gate, 5. the *Brunswick* gate, 6. the *East* (or *Oster*) gate, 7. the *Almes* gate, 8. the *Hagen* gate: It hath 13. Churches, whereof 3. are for *Romish* Catholikes, with one *Cathedrall*; and a small *Synagogue* or meeting place for the *Jewes*, where they vse their superstitious deuotion.

The city is more then 2. English miles in circuit, strongly fenced, with Ordnance well mounted, and walled, with a broad deepe ditch about it, so that nothing was wanting but valour and courage in the inhabitants, to haue held it from the Imperialists; whom (to dislodge) the *Swedish* Forces came before it about the last of *March*, where they maintained so hot a Battery with their Canon, that by the 6. of *Aprill*, they had beaten downe as much of the Towne wall as had
with

with the fall thereof) filled and dried vp the ditch betwixt the *Goslar* and the *Brunswickish* gate, which is neere a flight-shoot in extent; so that such a Breach being made, and the 6. Regiments that were comming to succour them, cut off, dispersed and lost in the *Weaser*, by the forces of the commander *King*, (as is related in the actions of the Imperialists) the scarcity so great within the city, that a pound of Horse-flesh was sold for 9. d. a pound of Beefe for 3. s. a pound of Butter 4. s. 8. d. a pound of Bread 12. d. and a bushell of Oates 15. s. and Powder, with other Ammunition, so scarce that they haue no more then what they make euery day; the Imperiall commander in the towne being very sicke of the Palsie, and (with anguish) blind of one eye; and by reason of the great hunger (which pinched them) many of the souldiers ranne away from them to *Brunswick* and other places, from whom the *Lunenburgish* and *Swedish* had intelligence of their weakenes.

The great misery of the City and Imperialists Garrison at *Hildesheim*.

The commander *King* (being strengthened with new supplies) of Horse and Foot, 'ying before the City, the besieged made a hot and desperate sally vpon him, but they were brauely receiued, and with great losse beaten backe againe; whilst some *Spanish* and *Cohnish* Forces conioyned and marched ouer the *Weaser* to *Oldendorf*, and did likewise command a strong partee towards *Paderborne*, with a full resolution to put some supplies of men, money, victualls and Ammunition into *Hildesheim*; which they knew could not be

The Imperialists
defeat
2 Regiments
of the *Lant-
graves*.

The Imperialists
are defeated
by *Lunenburgish*
and
Hessish Forces.

done without the adventure and hazard of deadly blowes and much danger: Yet at the same time there was a short and suddaine hope spread amongst the Imperialists armies, for some of their Troopes defeated 3. Commanders of the *Lantgraves*, namely, of *Cratzenstein*, *Wendt*, and *Dalwig*, with their *Hassish* regiments; but there was a great Rub in the way of their running expectation, for at the same time another army of the Catholike League was met withall by the *Lunenburgish* and *Hessian* forces, who were utterly routed and ouerthrowne, so that all hopes of the relieuing of *Hildesheim* was almost turned into despaire.

Also the 10. of *May*, one of the Imperialists souldiers which ran away out of the Towne, did certifie in the Camp, that they within, had already eaten (for the space of a moneth) nothing else but Horse-flesh, Catts, and Asses; and as for Fodder for Beasts, there was not any left in the City; yet for all these miseries the Commander would not make any more sallies out vpon the Campe, for feare his Souldiers should run away and returne in no more; so that seeing the dearth and famine in the City is so great that a Pen can hardly describe it, how great and insupportable it is to those that feele it, is beyond imagination.

The magnanimous resolution, and hardines of the Imperialists is much admired; their Valiancy and fortitude amongst these extremities: To make a further triall of their Courages, the Generall, the Duke *George of Brunswick and Lunenburg*,

nenburg, had received certaine Intelligence that the Imperialists, and Leaguish forces which lay about *Hoxter*, and the Citie of *Holtzmunden* vp on the *Weser* (in the Bishopricke of *Corrye* 6. *Germane* miles from *Hildesheim*) had past thow the *Wea'er*, with an intent to relieue it : Their powers consisting of 8. Companies of *Bonninghausens* Regiment, being 500. Horses. 2. The Earle of *Rittburghs* regiment consisting of 400. Horses. 3. The Regiment of the Commander *Osterholtz*, of 8. Companies, in number 400. Horse. 4. The Commander *Loke* his 8. Companies, being 360. Horse. 5. The Commander *Eremitte* with 6. Companies of his Regiment, consisting of 600. Horse. 6. The Ritt-master *Ianstedt*, with 2. Companies, being 150. Horse. Of Draggoners, first 5. Companies of the commander *Osterholtz*, in number 300. men. 2. The Ritt-master *Ianstedt*, with 2. companies, consisting 80. men : In all 7. Companies of Draggoners, which make vp 380. men; the whole sum were 47. Companies, being compleately sum'd were of Horse and Draggoners about three thousand. The aforesaid Duke *George* of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, sent his life Regiment of Horse, consisting of 900. men; and 50. horses of another Regiment, with 50. Draggoners of the Regiment of the Commander *Brasarten*. 250 Draggoners of the Commander *Kagen* his Regiment. 80. Dragoners of the Commander *Audres* his Regiment, which amount in computanion to 1330. Horses in all. With these troopes the

mander *King* was sent towards *Beuerne*, where
 they receiued Intelligence by the Boores, that
 the Leaguish forces kept but slite watch, where-
 upon the Commander *King* put his men into
 Squadrons, with a ready purpose to assaile them,
 to which end the Lieutenant Colonell was com-
 manded that hee should first (as priuately as hee
 could indeauour to cut the Sentinells in pieces;
 which direction hee carefully obserued, for fin-
 ding them vnready, and halfe sleeping, they were
 quickly dispatched; but when the Sentinells
 were cut off, and hee intending to prosecute his
 order and command, hee perceiued that about
 the space of a Musquet shot from him, were 3.
 strong Regiments of the enemies forces in Bat-
 taile Aray, ready for an encounter; whereupon
 (very aduisedly) the Lieutenant Colonell stayd,
 not offering to make vpon them, till the rest of
 the troopes were come vp to him, when as soone
 as they were come and all conioynd together in
 good order, they marched against them, where
 was an eager and sharpe conflict betwixt them
 for the space of an houre and a halfe, at last the
Hassians and *Lunenburgers* were Victorious, the
 opposite partees were put to a suddaine flight,
 which put such an vndaunted and hopefull cou-
 rage into the hearts of the vanquishers, that they
 pursued their Victory, and assaulted the rest of
 the Leaguish forces with such fury, that they
 were likewise routed & put to flight, with great
 losse, and could hardly bee brought into order a-
 gaine, so that they were chased a great way (ma-

ny

ny of them being slaine in the Chase: Neuertheless, they recollected themselves againe, by the rest of their Regiments, which stood yet in good order of Battell in the vally, seeming as if they had a mind to fight; But where the *Lunenburg* and *Hesbisch* forces prest hard vpon them, they shewed the like resolution as they formerly had done, and fled together. The Protestant forces pursuing them so furiously, that they were chased, and tumbled headlong into the Riuer of *Weaser*; the way of *Beuerne* was strowed, and scattered full of dead carcasses, and except those which hid themselves in the Forrest, there were very few that escaped, and the most of them were afterwards found and slaine; a great many were drowned in the *Weaser* with Bagge and Baggage, that had not skill in swimming.

The Prisoners cannot yet bee specified, nor the losse of the *Hesbisch* and *Lunenburgers* side certainly knowne, which could not bee much, by reason the enemies did not long stand in opposition: Those that were taken were said to be 300. who were brought to *Alefelts*, where they were put in places of security, amongst which is one Colonell Lieutenant; 1. Lieutenant, 1. Colonell, the Earle of *Essenfeldt*, and an Earle of *Wangenburg* is said to haue beene drowned in the Riuer; It is likewise said that the Lord of *Wassendorff*, and the Cominander *Westerholtz*: Howsoever this last blow hath put the Garrison at *Hildesheim* out of all hope to bee relieved.

At *Somerfeldt* the Ritt-master *Vorhauer* made out

out a Partee, and after a small skirmish, hee cut off 80. *Crabats*, and tooke away 100. Waggon from them, laden with Victualls and Ammunition, and droue them into the Towne; and about the 11. of *May*, the Elector of *Brandenburg* gaue order that Generall *Bannier* should keepe Rendezuous at *Stetin* vpon the *Oder*. The whilst the Generall *Swedish* Prouant-master caused a great quantitie of Corne (as it is reported 150. Whispoles, euery Whispole is 40. Bushells, which is in all 6000. Bushells) to bee ground (or grinded) at *Custern* vpon the *Oder*, in the Marquisat of *Brandenburg*.

The Imperiall Commander, *Geleen* with fresh receiued Troopes, and the rest of the Leaguish troopes, hauing made a reasonable strong Armie, together with the same, besieged the Towne of *Coefeldt*, to relieue which the *Hassish* and *Landburgish* forces marched; in the meane space some other Imperiall Bands had fired the Citie of *Hasselt* (in the Bishopricke of *Luick* neere the Riuer *Mosa*) and retiring thence, they were met withall by the forces of *Heber* and *Lunenburg*, who furiously beate them backe into the burning Towne, where many of them were burned, and the rest put to the sword.

The Leaguish commander *Bonninghausen* was with Generall *Geleen* besieging the good Towne of *Coefeldt* in *Cleue*, to which Towne they gaue two fierce Assaults, about the 17. and 19. of *May*, at which assaults they were brauely receiued, and repulst with great losse; and whilst

hee

he lay at the siege, the *Hessish* and *Lunenburgish* troops came suddenly in the necke of them, and after a furious shock and encounter, the most part of their foot forces were dispersed and many of them slaine; and pursuing the horsemen, betwixt *Ham* and *Lunen*, neere 500. of them were slaine; with the rest of the horsemen *Boninghausen* and *Geleen* retired to *Lunen*, to take vp there the passage towards *Cullen*.

The *Hassian* and *Lunenburgish* forces defeat and route the Generall *Boninghausen*.

Whilst *Francford* on the *Oder* is blockt vp by the Generall *Bannier* and the *Swedish* Forces, let vs treat a little of some other passages about *Francford* on the *Maine*.

Diet at *Francford* on the *Maine*.

The 15. 25. of *May*, there was a generall Diet held, but what they treated on was kept very priuate: the whilst the Ambassadors from the king of *Denmark*, the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Lantgraue of *Darmstat* met together at *Marpurg* Vniuersity, nine Germane miles from *Francford*) where they conferrd how a peace might bee made in the Empire; and their conclusion was, that because the *Swedish* Chancellor *Oxenstiern*, had purposely appointed the diet to make a peace, that all things should bee put againe into their former estate, as they were in the yeere of our Lord 1618. Moreouer, that the Emperor should Cashe and recall the decree, which was published by him about the Restitution of Ecclesiasticall lands; vpon which Article the *Saxon* Ambassadors stood very stiffe, so that as yet nothing is done, nor likely to bee done vntill such time as the other Euangelike Confederate Circles, and the *Swedes* consent first vnto it.

From *Cullen* the 22. of *May*, 1634.

VVHilst we expect the comming of the Count of *Mansfield* with money from *Brussels*, the Army of the Catholike League, vnder the command of *Geleen Marshall* of the *Campe*, hauing aduice that the *Swedes* and *Hassians*, with their conioyned forces, to the number of 6000. Horse, and 12000. Foote marched against them, haue quitted the siege of *Cosfeld*, leauing aboue 400. of their men behind them, and retyred towards the riuer of *Lippe*, but the *Swedes* pursuing them, ouertooke them on the 16. of this present, and constrained them to make an Alt or Stand neere *Olphen*, scituate on the same Riuer; where the two Armies ranged themselves in Battaglia, and began a combat which continued for the space of foure houres doubtfull; but in the end the Leaguish Army, not able any longer to contend for the Victory, was forced to disband and flie; whom the *Swedes* pursued, killing all they could ouertake, and without loosing time, assaulted the City of *Lunen*; into which Towne the greatest part of the Leaguish Foot retyred for shelter, and after the third assault had it surrendred and receiued at discretion: 4000. Souldiers which were therein are come ouer to the *Swedes*, and accepted of their pay; but the horse are escaped as farre as the City of *Hamme*, where they are inuironned by the *Swedish* Army, from whom it is impossible for them to escape, without either fighting or yeelding themselves. The States of *Holland* haue commanded Generall *Pinsen* to ioynie to the *Swedish* Army those troopes which are enquartered about *wesell* and are vnder his command, but they were not in this action, being not arriued as then.

The



C H A P. II II.

The Proceedings of the *Landgrau*
of *Hessen*, the Duke of *Lunenburg*, and
the *Swedes* in *Westphalia*.



Pon the 14. 24. of *May*, *Melan-*
der Generall Lieutenant to the
Landgrau of *Hessen*; marching
directly against the Armie of the
Catholike Leaguers in *Westpha-*

The Catho-
like Leaguers
defeated in
Westphalia.

lia; ouertooke their Foote forces, and put 1500.
of them to the sword, but the rest vnder the com-
mand of the Lieutenant Generall *Boninghausen*,
and the Field-Marshal *Geleen*, fled in a confused
order ouer the *Lipp-bridge* into *Hamme*, a Towne
betwixt the *Marke* and *Munster*, where *Boning-*
hausen left a Garrison of 1000. foote, and 2.
companies of Horse, vnder the command of
Veghlen his Lieutenant Colonell, to defend that
Citie, and passage against the *Hassian* and *Lu-*
ningburgish Armies.

Hamme besie-
ged.

The *Hassians* seeing this way blockt vp, and
finding no easie passage ouer the *Lipp*, whereby
they might coney their Forces to pursue the
enemies Army, who by this were gotten a whole
dayes journey before them; the Generalls con-
cluded *May* 15. 25. being Thursday to besiege
this Citie, quartering the most part of the horse-
men, vpon that side towards *Munster*, but the
Artillery, and the foote vpon the *Mark* side;

ding

where presently they went to worke, making their approaches, and ready to mine.

The Gouernour within perceiued their intention, but flattering himselfe with the strength of the place, well provided of Water, and fortified with good Walls, and ditches, and expecting present reliefe from *Geleen*, who looked for new succours from the Elector of *Cullen*, and the Duke of *Neuburg*, perswaded himselfe that the place was almost impregnable, that the *Hassian* and *Lunenburgish* Armies would heere in vaine both spend their time and labour.

Thus oft times doth vaine man deceiue himselfe with vngrounded hopes, grasping at shadows in stead of substances, and loosing the opportunitie of doing well to himselfe, while his imagination is working, how to doe mischief to thers. A way was quickly found by the assailants, whereby in lesse then two dayes, they brought their intentions to execution. Danger is nearest, when least regarded, and the place least feared for assault, and so least guarded, was that by which the besiegers wonne the Citie. The Gate of the Mill, was least secured, as being least suspected. thither both horse and foote were sent vpon Friday, *May* 16. 26. to assault the Towne, there the Petards were employed; and tooke such effect, that though the Souldiers defended themselves stoutly from the walls, yet the Citie was taken by 2. a clocke in the morning, vpon Saturday, *May*, 17. 27. to the great confusion, and almost totall ruine of the Leaguish

guish Army, about the erecting, and furnishing, whereof there was so long a consultation, and preparation at *Cullen*.

The surprisall of this Citie, though it was not much aduantageous to the common Souldiers who were forbidden by the Generalls (willing to shew mercy to the distressed inhabitants) to pillage them, yet it much aduanced the Euangelicall Partee, who were now againe strengthened both in Armes and men, recouering the 4. *Hassian* Peeces, which were formerly lost, and geting into their hands 2. Murderers. 2. Canons, and other Peeces which stood vpon the Wall, vsing those Instruments for their owne defence, by which they had beene formerly offended; and deliuered the Colonell *Cratzenstein*, the Maior *Dalwigge*, and other Officers from that captiuitie, in which the Leaguers had for a time before detained them.

How the Souldiers of the Garrison were vsed, it is reported diuersly: From *Lipstat* they write, that the same measure which the Imperialists gaue the *Suedes* at *Magdenburg*, *Minden*, and *Hoxter*, was now againe measured to them, if this report bee true: Yet haue they no cause to complaine of iniustice, a proportionable Retaliation being a good part of distributiue Iustice; and now as *Hanniball* hauing taken *Tarintum* by treason, and lost it againe by treason, cryed that his owne pernicious deuices were the cause of his losse, they may confesse, that their owne crueltie was the cause of their destruction: It was no iniustice in *Israel* to cut off the great toes

and thumbs of *Adonibezek*, who had done the like himselfe to 70. other Kings, nor can they bee condemned which auenge blood, with blood, with the like conditions of retribution. But this relation from *Lipstat*, though it bee apparantly detected to bee false, may bee excused, for the *Auisoe*, bearing date the same day the Towne was taken, though it bee true in the generalls, may and doth erre in the particulars; they of *Hamme* themselves, assuring vs that not one fourth part of the Armie was put to the Sword, but that as many as craued quarter, obtained it.

From *Hamme* the same night, *May* 17. 27. the Generalls with their Armie marched forward towards *Munster* to prosecute this Victory against the Leaguish there, and their comming was so terrible, that *Boninghausen* like an amazed man, not knowing what to doe, by letters directed to *Cullen*, but intercepted, complains of his desperate estate, intreats for aduice which way to take, giuing assurance, that it was impossible for him to subsist, if hee had not speedy succour and reliefe. *Seleen* also craued direction from the Elector of *Mentz*, what to doe, declaring how difficult it was for him to abide there; they of *Munster*, either being too sparing, or not able to relieue him with victuals: and the Elector of *Cullen* sent another Ambassador to the Lord estates of *Holland*, desiring them to take into their protection the Bishoprick of *Munster*, to continue the Neutralitie, and to send no succours to the *Landgrau* of *Hessen*, and the Duke of *Lunenburg*. Once before, about mid *May* hee had sent his agent

agent thither to confirme the Neutralitie and good neighbour-hood, but then neuertheles the commander *Pinsen* with his Troopes marched from *Orsoy*, to betake himselfe to the seruice of the *Landgrau* of *Hessen*, & the *Suedes*: And now what answere hath beene returned by the States of this Ambassage, wee are not yet informed.

The Army being brought before *Munster*, the *Lantgrau* speedeth with a sufficient Conuoy to *Franckfurt* vpon the *Maine*, leauing the rest of his Forces with *George Duke of Lunenburg*, who without delay, summoneth the City to bee surrendered vnto him, or contrariwise if they would not yeeld, to expect nothing else but all manner of hostility. The Conditions propounded by the Duke were these. 1. That they should haue free exercise of Religion. 2. That they should pay no ranome at all. 3. That they should take in a garison of *Suedes*, whom he would maintaine at his proper charge. 4. That they shall returne a direct and positieue answere to these propositions within 4. dayes. What their answere is to these demands is not yet made knowne, but sure their present necessities will rather perswade (if not inforce them) to a peaceable and safe conformity, then after-hopes allure them to hostile dangerous obstinacy: This is certaine, the 22. of *May*, *June* 2. a Partee of 1000. strong, sallied out of the City to goe to *Shonflieth* to fetch Victualls and Fodder for the Horses, thither they safely arriued, but in their returne were met by some *Hessians* and *Suedes* in the Army, who put 800. of them to the sword, tooke from them all the provision,

*Munster be-
leagrd.*

uision, and recouered *Shonflieth* againe by this confusion: Such is the state of the Leaguish in *westphalia*, and so for this time wee must leaue them.

Before these attempts vpon *Hamme* and *Munster*, the *Hessish* horsemen which lay in *Soest*, surpris'd a troope of Imperiall Horse, whom they beate, and carried away 150. Horses: This was done *May 11. 21.* and this defeate done by the *Hessians*, about the same time, was seconded by another, giuen by the *Nassonian* Ritt-master *Frantz*, to the Lieutenant Colonell *Knackenwells*, who ranging abroad with 80. horsmen of the *Leichenfeldish* Regiment, was met by the Ritt-master, where after a sharpe fight the Imperiall horsemen were all put to the sword, sauing the Lieutenant Colonell himselfe and 3. or 4. others which escaped with him by flight.

And now wee may make a little digression to the *Swedes* themselues, who are not more actiue abroad, then their Gouvernours are carefull at home, who knowing the successe of warre, not to depend onely vpon the managing of their Armes, but mature consultation and wise direction; about the beginning of *Aprill* called a Diet at *Stockholme* in *Swedland*; where besides raking order for the magnificent Funeralls of his Maiestie of euer blessed memory, at *New-Coping. Iune 6. 16.* they also concluded the continuance of the *Germane* Warre, and to send new succours, 6. Regiments of foote, and 3. of horse, to the old souldiers in *Germany*, vnder the command of the Lord *Axell Eilie*.

The



THE
PROCEEDINGS OF
The High and mighty Prince,
John George Elector, Duke of
SAXONIE.

CHAP. V.



Although the Elector of Saxon be desirous to see a good peace re-established, yet doth he neglect no opportunity (the better to bring the same to passe) to goe on in his Warlike designs. For on Sunday morning the 27. of April, his Highnesse, with his Life-Regiment of foot, (which Regiment had wintred in the City of *Dresden*) and one company of Horse, sixe Demi-canons, with some fire Morter-pieces, with two other Regiments of Horse and foote, marched forth of the Citie, to the towne of *Camitz*, about the third of May in the Evening; (the Army being there some fewe

G

dayes

The Proceedings of the Elector of Saxonie.

dayes before) the Duke immediately caused some Companies to goe abroad to descry the manner of the Imperialists proceeding, or intentions; who having no good intelligence of the Saxon Armies being so neere, did imagine those Companies to bee some stragglers, or scattered troopes of the Shirsherlish Regiment which were and had beene enquartered in *Camitz*; So that the Imperialists supposed themselves secure, but the Dukes troopes scouting out amongst them, chaunced to take certaine of the Imperialists prisoners, who confessed that (not farre off,) there were 7. pieces of Ordnance which were brought from *Friedland*, to bee drawne for the strengthening of *Bautzen* in the Upper *Lusatia*; whereupon Lieutenant Generall *Arnheim* having advertised, speedily commanded 2. Regiments abroad, and charged them to lie in waite for the surprise of those 7. pieces of Ordnance, with their convoy, which was done accordingly; no sooner did the Imperialists perceive the Saxon forces, but the Crabats immediately fled as if they had had wings on their Horses heeles, and the foote forces retired into a great moorish piece of ground for their safetie, abandoning those 7. pieces, whom the Saxons Soldiers caused to be drawne to the Electors Armie, to the great weakening of the Imperialists in *Bautzen*, and the strengthening of themselves.

A Convoy
defeated of the
Imperialists,
and 7. pieces of
Ordnance taken
from them
by the Saxons.

The Elector of Saxon, having providently left 13. well-appointed Regiments of horse and foot in Saxonie, for the defence of that Dukedome, caused his Lieutenant *Arnheim* to march with 21. Regiments, which he caused to be gathered at *Torgaw* (a Towne of

of his upon the River *Elbe*) towards *Bautzen* against the Imperialists, who begirting it with a ströge Seige, sent immediately to the Citie to know of the Imperiall Commander *Martin Maximilian* of *Goliz*, whether hee would surrender or resist. The aforesaid Commander almost despairing to hold out against so puissant an opposite as the Elector, was very willing to come to an agreement, but by a lamentable accident (by some of the Imperialists which were ingarrisoned in the Citie) some houses were fired in the Suburbs without the rich gate, the winde being exceeding high and strong, carried and dispersed the flame into the *Herringstreete*, afterwards into the *Rich streete*, and suddenly into the *Werdish streete*, the furious violence of it encreasing so fast, that it was past all mans helpe to quench it; The Steeple in the Cathedrall Church was burned downe from the top to the Roofe of the Church, and the fire getting entrance, fell downe and burnt all the pewes, and all other materials that were combultible, and when it was slaked that men might enter to see the ruines, they found 5. or 6. men who were miserably roasted to death. The poore Townesmen, women, and children ranne distractedly amazed up and downe the streetes, falling downe dead, many of them sweltered and choaked with fire and smoake. There was a rich and worthy Senator of chiefe regard in the Towne, who thought to have saved himselfe with his wife, children, and servants in a Celler, who were all there most miserably consumed. The dead carcases were (as it were) baked and congealed together, so that they were forced for conveniency and

decency to put 6, or 7. into one coffin, and so bury them. There perished in this mercilesse flame (besides people which were many, and their number is uncertaine and not to be truely knowne) 16000. bushels of meale, besides much other corne, innumerable heads of cattle, with an inestimable value of goods and treasure, there being not one house left standing in the whole Towne, onely 3. Steeples are remaining, (but much defaced) namely the Wendish, the Rich, and the Lawen Steeple. The surviving Townesfolke that escaped with life, went some to *Dresden*, some to *Torgaw* and other Townes in the Electors dominions for succour and reliefe, in which Townes the poore disconsolate people doe walke up and downe the streets as if they were ready to drop into the Earth with grieve and calamitie; and whosoever had seene the ruines of *Magdeburge*, and this destruction of *Bautzen*, must and would confesse that *Bautzen* hath more than doubly surpast *Magdeburge* in sufferings.

The Ordnance
of the Imperia-
lists in *Bautzen*
were caried to
the *Magazin* in
Dresden.

On Saturday, the third of May in the morning, the Imperiall Commander marched forth with his Soldiers, being 700. selected Musquetiers, and 200. horsemen, hee protesting that the Towne was fired suddenly without his command or knowledge, which caused *Arnheim* to suffer him with his men to depart with bagge and baggage, in soldierly furniture, but without any match fired, leaving behinde them all their Ordnance and ammunition, and their horses and pistols, as also delivering 8. ensignes, and 3. standards to his excellencie, and hee was further bound by oath, that they should not (for the space of sixe monethes)

monethes) serve against the Elector, or against any of his confederates; which being done, the Colonell Lieutenant *Hannau* was commanded with some Musquetiers to convoy the Imperialists in safetie to *Kemnitz* in *Bohemia*; their request was to have permission to goe to *Sittaw*, on the River *Neifs* (which Towne had an Imperiall garrison in it) but their demand would not be granted.

Sittaw is 4, or 5. German miles from *Bautzen*.

The 3. standards that were thus taken, were carried to *Dresden* for the honourable remembrance of this victorie; they are of a yellow colour, and in the middle of each of them is the figure of the Imperiall Black spread eagle, with the Burgundian Crosse; there is one thing admirable and almost incredible, that in the Towne of *Bautzen* there was 20000. pound weight of Gunpowder, which had escaped firing to doe the Saxons some better service.

When *Arnheim* entred the Citie, and saw the spoiles and ruines, the sight whereof strooke his heart into a Christian commiseration of their miseries, and commanding speedie buriall in the fields for the halfe burnt carcases, hee divided his Armie into two parts, and sent the one half against *Gorlitz*, and the other halfe against *Sittaw*.

Gorlitz is 4. miles from *Sittaw*.

The Imperiall garrison at *Gorlitz* hearing of the Saxon Armies intentions towards *Sittaw*, they immediately forsooke *Gorlitz* (being 3. companies of them) and retired to *Sittaw*, whereupon the Elector caused his Armie to march towards * *Naumburge*, in *Silesia* on the River *Queifs*, to which was the appointed Rendezvouz.

* There is another Towne called *Naumburge* in *Thuringen* upon the Rivers *Sala*, and *Ilma*.

But before I proceede further in declaring the

The Proceedings of the Elector of Saxonie.

Actions and Progreffions of General *Arnheim*, I must crave the Readers patience to turne backe againe to the cinders of consumed *Bautzen*, and take a more particular notice of the Articles and conditions betwixt his Excellencie, and the Imperiall commander, which were as followeth: the 23. of April, and with us the 3. of May, 1634.

Agreement made at *Bautzen* betwixt the Generall Lieutenant *Arnheim*, and the Imperiall Commander there.

First, the Commander shall deliver up unto his Highnesse (the Elector of Saxonie) all the Ensignes and Standards.

Secondly, in lieu whereof his Highnesse the Elector consents, that the Commander (together with his officers and soldiers) shall march forth in soldier-like furniture, but without burning matches.

Shirsterlish is a Regiment of the Electors, which were before taken by the Imperialists and disarmed.

Thirdly, that all the Commanders horse-men and Dragoons shall leave behinde them their horses and pistols, that the Horsemen of the Shirsterlish Regiment might be furnished againe, and that also they should be set at liberty.

Fourthly, the Commander and his officers shall have leave to carry away their Baggage, and the soldiers also shall march forth with their Bagge and Baggage, but with this condition that the Commander shall promise and take his oath, that under this pre-

pretence no other goods should be caried away but what is their owne.

Fifthly, as soone as the Commander hath delivered up a specification, of the Ecclesiasticall persons unto his Highnesse, that then none should be detained by him, but all should have free passage to goe forth.

Sixthly, that all such goods as were saved from the fury of this lamentable fire, should bee at the Electors owne disposing.

Seventhly, as his Highnesse hath alwayes shewed himselfe Gracious to his Loyall subjects, insomuch that none of them had cause to grieve or complaine, that hee would so continue to them, and that his princely heart was grieved for their miseries, & that the harme which was done unto them was neither with his will, knowledge or command.

Eighthly, nothing should be more acceptable to his Highnesse, than that their departure might bee done in good order; and to prevent confusion and disorder, he is well pleased that the Commander with his soldiers should remaine that one night in the castle, and so the next morning to depart and take the whole day before them; But with this condition that the gates should be guarded by the Electorall forces, lest any insolencies might bee used amongst the soldiers of either side.

Ninthly,

The Proceedings of the Elector of Saxonie.

Ninthly, the Commander together with his officers shall take an oath not to serve against the Elector of *Saxonie* in any expedition of War, within the space of 6. moneths.

Tenthly, all the Ordnance, Ammunition, and other warlike provision shall be left behinde, and be delivered up unto the Elector.

Eleventhly, the Commander shall set againe at liberty (with expedition) without any ranfome all the imprisoned Electorall soldiers.

Twelfthly, If any Electoral soldiers were found amongst his soldiers, that had revolted, the Commander shal likewise deliver them up unto his Highnesse.

Thirteenthly, It shall likewise be promised unto the Commander, that none of his soldiers shall bee constrained to take service under the Saxon forces, but if so be that any were, that freely and willingly would take service, that then the Commander should not hinder or detaine them.

Fourteenthly, that the Commāder, together with his officers, soldiers, and baggages, might march away the more safely, a strong convoy of the Saxon forces should be granted unto him, which shall conduct him until he come unto *Kemnitz* in *Bohemia*; moreover, that for the space of foure dayes, free passage shal bee given them, that hee with his troopes might reach

reach the more commodiously to *Leutmaritz*.

Lastly, on the other side, the Commander shall leave behinde him a Captaine for hostage, till such time as the Convoy be safely returned, and as soone as it is returned, then the said Captaine shall likewise be suffered freely to depart. And for a further confirmation, these aforesaid Articles were by both parties subscribed and sealed unto, with condition that if any one or other of the said Articles should be infringed and not kept faithfully, that then all the rest should become voide and of no validity or effect. Dated at the campe before *Bautzen*, the 23. of *April*. with us the 3. of *May*, in the yeere of our Lord, 1634.

Now to returne to our History backe to the Saxonian Armie which lay before *Sittaw*, under the command of Generall Field-Marshal *Arnheim*. *Sittaw* being by him besieged, the Imperialists having an Armie in readinesse at *Lignitz*, which is a Towne of good strength in *Silesia*, upon the River *Katzbach*, which is some twelve or thirteene Germane miles from *Sittaw*; The Imperialists preparing for their march, intending to force *Arnheim* to raise his siege, which he hearing of, (by true intelligence) called his counsell of warre, advising whether it were more convenient to forbear his purpose upon *Sittaw*, or to march towards *Lignitz* against the Imperialists; doubting that the Imperialists

A memorable battle, and a brave successfull victory on the Saxon side against the Imperialists.

H might

might make some way to lye betwixt *Sittaw* and the Saxon Armie, which might have been much disadvantageous to *Arnhems* designs. To prevent which, it was agreed and concluded that they should presently march towards the Imperialists neere *Lignitz*; which they did, and on the second of *May* in the Evening both the Armies were lodged within halfe a league one of the other. The next day hee marched towards *Lignitz* with his Army, where finding the Imperialists in order ready for battle, halfe a mile from the Towne. The Generall speedily made a short and moving exhortation to his soldiers, perswading them in the name of God to be confident and valiant, telling them that now was the time for them to shew their courages, for the cause of Gods Church, the liberty of oppressed Germany, their loyalty to their Prince, their owne reputations, and lives, with the lives of their wives, children, and families; bidding them to relye onely upon the assistance of the Almighty, who (hee doubted not) would give their lawfull proceedings a happy and victorious issue: Thus exhorting and commanding, he rode in person from one Regiment to another through his whole Armie, infusing and inspiring them with resolution, either to have an honourable death, or a noble victory. Thus resolved, they advanced towards the Imperialists in brave order of Battle, who were ready as stoutly to receive them; The word given by *Arnhem* for that day, was, G O D O U R H E L P E.
The

The word of the Imperialists was, SAINT FRANCIS. The onset and first shocke of the battle, was hot and fiery, continuing with great obstinacy and bloody opposition the space of three houres, the Saxons Canons being three times lost to the Imperialists, and three times (with much occision) recovered from them againe by the Saxons; the Curiaffers and the Crabats (the Imperialists light horsemen) did shew much valour and resolution for the most part of the battle, till in the end the victory enclined to the Saxon side : The Crabats having the left wing of the Imperialists battle, were beaten and put to flight, and presently by Gods helpe (as their word was) the Saxons got the day. The Imperialists fleeing towards *Lignitz*, were pursued and cut in pieces, they being stopped and intercepted in their running away, by two Lieutenant Colonels of the Saxons, namely *Setts* and *Hannaw*, who made a great slaughter of them.

Some Lutheranes in Germany by this late victory neere *Lignitz*, have joyfully found out some sentences, every word beginning with an L. the Evangelicks having beene victorious especially at foure places over the Imperialists, namely, neere *Leipsick*, the *Lech*, *Lutzen*, and *Lignitz*.

When this glad tidings was brought in post hast to *Dresden*, the Duke Elector of Saxon was at his devotion in the Church, and presently his Princely piety appeared in his thankful-

ness to God, commanding publique thanksgivings and praises, with *te Deum laudamus* to be sung.

Opplen is a faire and goodly City in *Silesia* upon the River of *Oder* 11. miles from *Breslaw*.

Extract of a Letter written by the Commander Christian Shneider, Commander in Opplen to the Colonell Lieutenant of Transdorf, given at Opplen the 6. of May, 1634.

SIR,

I Could not but certifie you, that the last Tuesday past about noone, *Monsieur de Goltz*, arrived here neere *Opplen* with 5000. men, the same houre he brought immediately 2. demi-canons upon the hill, neere the *Oder*, and caused fire to be given upon the Towne on severall places, and with continuall shooting and battery he plaide upon us all Wednesday and Thursday: because (out of want of some great pieces of Ordnance) we could not hinder it, so that at last he came so neere to the walls, as a man may shoote with a Musket; where he raised 2. barteries, and upon the same he planted 4. demi-canons, (of which every one did cary bullets of 26. pound weight) together with many quartering pieces; on Friday in the morning, he began with his ordnance to batter the walls berwixt the Rundle and the water, insomuch that in the space of 4. houres, 250. Canon shott were made upon it, with such a Breach, that a waggon loaden with hay might passe well through it, and thereupon about 9. of the clock he began to assault it in 5. severall places

ces at once : The horsemen and Dragoons alighted all from their horses, and furiously assaulted the hornworke neere the Hillgate, the Great halfe Moone, and the little Moone, from which assaults they were altogether beaten backe with great losse. But with 1500. Musquetiers, they came on againe, and assaulted the Rundle and the Breach, and so did their best to make way through the said Breach into the Towne; but all was in vaine, wee knew their entrance would have beene deare to us, and therefore wee did our best to keepe them out; 130. of their men lay dead in the ditch neere the Breach, 3, or 4. one over another, and about 100. more of them lay neere the Rundle in the open field, as also neere the other workes lay scattered here and there a great many carkases, insomuch that above 400. men lay dead upon the very place, besides some dead and many wounded which they carried away, for (good Sir, you may easily judge that (at least if not) more then were slaine were hurt and wounded. The Commander *Galle* was slaine, the Colonell-Lieutenant *Sieghose* was shot into the shoulder, 4. Captaines with some Lieutenants and Ancients lost their lives there : The Mansfeldish and Slick Regiment gave the first assault. Sir, you cannot beleieve in what disorder they retired againe, they betooke themselves not into their approaches when they were beaten backe, but ran all towards the hill, and cast away their weapons, leaving their Ordnance alone upon the Batteries, and if so be I could have pre-

pared my selfe to have sallied forth, I would have caused all their Ordnance to be nailed, and blowne up all their powder. I have taken 3 prisoners of them. This night he caused all the Canons to be caried backe againe upon the hill, except two, and attempting nothing further, what he will doe hereafter time will shew.

I have not repaired the Breach againe, it stands yet open, I will try him, and give him leave to assault the Towne once more.

I did very much mistrust my soldiers hitherto, but they stood by me as brave and honest cavalliers; my Sergeant Major I have laid in the Castle with 2. Companies, and my selfe doe remaine in the City with 3. and (through Gods assistance) with the same I did beate them off, I am certainly perswaded that he will shortly march away; On the other side of the River of *Oder* lay no soldiers, but onely the Commander of some Croats with 5. Companies, you may boldly beleeeve me, therefore if you can send some of your forces against those Burners that doe spoile and Harrow the countrey, it is an easie matter to chase them further to *Coffel*, and if you will send those troopes hither unto me, I will at night unawares sally forth upon them, and easily take away all their Canons and Ammunition from them; it is onely men I want; there is a great feare amongst them, and the best of their forces are already dead; I pray Sir certifie the City of *Breslaw*, the Lord Generall, and the other Commanders, of my good successe which
God

God Almighty hath graciously afforded unto mee; 10 faire Partisans my soldiers have found in the ditch among the dead; whereby I judge that many of the high officers were slaine, and as the prisoners confesse, there fell about 600. of them, and 400. of them hurt and wounded.

And to give the Reader all possible content, wee here will adde another and better relation of that last battle betwixt the Imperialists and Saxons neere Lignitz, as it came from a better pen unto us, and is of this tenor.

AFTER the taking in of *Bautzen* (as you have heard) the Saxon Generall *Arnheim* marched forwards towards *Gorlitze*, but that being forsaken by the enemy, before his coming thither, he resolved to goe with his Armie into *Silesia*, against the Imperialists there, but hearing they were retired to *Lignitz*, hee pursued so close after them, that arriving thither *May* 11, about 10. in the morning hee overtooke them happily. For now both parts arme themselves to battle, and though there was much oddes upon the Imperiall side, both in preparation, and number; In preparation, as being already set in Battle array, their Canons well planted, and themselves indifferently refreshed after their journey, the Saxons being yet upon their march, not ordered to battle, their Ordnance unplanted, and themselves almost wearied. The Imperialists armie consisting of 13. Regiments of Horse.

The Battle of
Lignitz.

The Proceedings of the Elector of Saxonie.

The List of the
Armies.

Horse : as namely, 1. G O T Z E N his red Regiment. 2. G O T Z E N his white Regiment. 3. The young Earle of T E R T Z K Y his Regiment. 4. Colonell D R O S L E N S Regiment. 5. Under the Colonell G O F F N I T Z. 6. Under the Prince of L O B K O V V I T Z. 7. Under Colonell B O M V V A L D. 8. Under Colonell U L E F I E L D. 9. Under Colonell H A T Z F I E L D. 10. Colonell W I N S. 11. A Regiment of Crabats under Col: B E Y G O T S. 12. A Regiment of Spanish Dragoons. the 13. not known. 4. Regiments of foot. 1. G A L L A S his Regiment. 2. C O L L O R E D O E S olde Regiment. 3. Colonel D I A T R E I C H S T E I N S. 4. Colonell S C H A F F L E N B E R G E R S, & 3. other Companies commanded by the young C O L O R E D O, viz. 1. M O R E V V A L D T S. 2. B E E C H A B. 3. B U C H A I N E S. The Saxon Cavallary consisting but of 6. Regiments. 1. The Regiment of the Lieutenant Generall A R N H E I M. 2. The Commander V I T Z T H U M B S old Regiment. 3. The F E I L D M A R C H new Regiment. 4. L A N G E N V I T Z T H U M B S Regiment. 5. C H R I S T O P H: Regiment. 6. The H A L C K S T E I N I S H Regiment. And the Infantry but of 3. 1. Under Colonell P L O R T I N. 2. Under Colonell D A M B. V I T Z T H U M B. 3. Under Colonell S O L E N. For 4. other foot Regiments which were then present also, could not come into the Battle, yet by the assistance of the L O R D of Hosts, the G O D of battle,

tle, they obtained a noble Victorie.

The fight was long and doubtfull, the enemy omitting no occasion of advantage, either for time, or place of combate. Assoone as the Saxon Armie was discovered, he gave them not so much as a time of breathing, but immediately in battle array marched up the hill, advanced towards the Saxon avantgard, intending to give a full charge upon it, before the Generall *Arnheim* could come up to succour it. But the armie marching close together, the Imperialists attempt, was as unfortunate as furious: The Saxon Avantgard both repulſing the enemy, and their Canon happily brought in for their releef and fortification. In the time of this shock, the Saxon Rere-gard was brought up, and the whole Armie ready, and now though the enemy played fiercely upon them with his Artillerie, and had as well gotten the advantage of the high ground, as hee was superiour to them in number; yet all these circumstances could not terrifie the undaunted *Arnheim*, or make him alter his resolution of fighting, but he againe put forward against the Imperialists, whose horsemen being all armed, and amongst them 3. Regiments of Curiaſſiers, made the Saxons at first a little to retire.

The manner of the fight.

The 1. conflict.

This was the issue of the first conflict; the second still appeared more doubtfull, no man at the first being able to conceive to which part victory with her wings would beare her; for upon the new supplies, sometimes the Imperiall,

The 2. conflict.

sometimes the Saxon Horse seemed to yeeld, and give ground; the battle thus continuing, the space of 2. houres, and hope of a glorious day encouraging both sides; at last the foot forces came in on both sides, which for the space of an hour stood so toughly to it, that neither party seemed to remove a foot. And now beginneth the fury of the battle, when the Generall *Colore-do* commanding a Regiment of Horse, with the foot-forces to assault the left wing of the Saxon armie, the Colonell *Boesse* so entertained them, that they soone flew backward. In the meane time the Saxon army, advancing, & getting the advantage of the enemy, contrained his right wing to retire; but then the Imperialists returning with al their strength upon the Saxon right wing, the Saxons againe were forced to retire a great way back; yet not in a confused fearefull retreat, but orderly, and in a wel managed fight, wherein the Generall observing the enemy to come on, in great disorder, and confusion; Hee brought out his last battle, which still remained whole, and had given no charge at all, commanding a strong Squadron to set upon the enemies flank, which being done by them as valiantly, as it was directed by him maturely, the enemy beginneth a disorderly retreat, which being discovered to the Cavallary, who said in the first battle retreated behind the foot; in the last, they so eagerly set upon the enemy, that hee could not gather head againe, but in a full flight both horse and foot ran towards *Lignitz*, whither hee was so

so hotly pursued, that he had no time to enter the town, but was constrained to save himselfe by a confused flight, not so much as looking back till he came to *Schweinitz*, which is from thence 6. long German leagues, 24. long English miles, whereinto, because the townesmen would not suffer them to enter, they were counselled to take their way to *Glatz*; where, whether they have recollected their Army, & fought another battle to their losse, as some have reported, shall be certainly discovered, as soone as we can get information.

This was the issue of that 5. houres battle, wherein were slaine upon the place, of the Saxon party about 400. wherof 2. were Rittmasters, 5. Standards, and 4. Ancients; and 200. hurt, who were received into the Hospitall of *S. Lazari* at *Breslaw*. But of the Imperialists above 4000. were slaine, amongst whom were Col: *Bigots*, 2. Generall Majors, the Lieutenant Col: of *Vinsen* his Regiment, & other officers, and 1400. taken prisoners, of whō one was the Cōmander *Trost*, who because he was dangerously wounded got licence to goe into *Lignitz*, upon oath to return so soone as he was cured; so mercifull was this Evangelical Generall to his adversary, from whom he might justly expect a Punick faith, this being one of their Aphorismes, That they are not tyed to keep touch with heretiques. *Colorado* the Generall, and *Winse* the Col: were grievously wounded, the Commander *Goslitx* was taken prisoner, to which estate most of the Captaines of the foote

The Saxons victorious.

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The Saxons victorious.

foote forces were reduced, or slaine. But the glory of the day was made more illustrious to the Saxons, by their trophies of victory, 36. Ensignes 9 pieces of Ordnance, whereof 3. were demi cannons, and 2. Murderers; all which Ordnance is now left by order from the Generall, in *Breslaw*, 27. Cornets won in the field, and 2. others taken from the Imperialists even at the gates of *Lignitz*; and all the enemies ammunition, which was more then the Saxons could well carry away.

After this victory upon Tuesday ⁶/₇ of May, the whole Saxon Army arrived at *Lieffsa*, whence part of the horsemen, being 50. companies, each company consisting of 70, 80, and 90. horse, with 3. Regiments of foot, all able & lustie men; 4. pieces of Ordnance, many wagons, and much Ammunition, passed through *Breslaw*, over the river of *Oder* towards *Oëls* & *Namslaw*, the Generall leaving there Col: *Vitzshumbe*, his generall Commissary, to conclude with the Senate & City in every thing. Hence, the Army was supplied with 80000. pound of bread, 60. Hogsheds of beere, & 60. quarters of oats for their better provision; the other part of the Army under the conduct of the General himself went on directly without passing the river, against *Olaw*, which *Rostock* the Imperiall governor there understanding, he instantly set the town on fire, & betook himselfe to the castle; the issue whereof shall be related hereafter, as we can have some sure understanding thereof.

CHAP. VI.

*The Actions and proceedings of Iohn Banniere
Generall for the Elector of Brandenburg, and of
their taking of Franckford upon the Oder.*



He Duke Elector of Saxony, *Expedition to*
by his Lieutenant Generall, *Franck. upon*
being thus victorious, the *Oder.*
Elector of Brandenborge in
his owne person accompani-
ed with the Field-marshal
Banniere, marcheth with his
Armie from his Co^{rt} at Berlin to take in Franck-
ford upon the Oder. The appearance of 12000.
lustie and able men, threatned a storme, but where
it would fall, was onely knowne to the Generalls
themselves: yet the Imperialists in Frankford, un- *A convoy of*
der the command of the Collonels *Mantufel* and *400. Imp.*
Finie suspecting what afterwards came to passe, *taken by the*
attempted at least to save one stake, by sending *Rittmaster*
their best goods from the Citie towards Silesia, *Vorhauer.*
with a Convoy of 400. men. But this conveyance
could not be so cleanly and secretly done, as to be
concealed from the Brandenburgers; the Rittma-
ster *Vorhauer* had discovered it, and he immediatly
passing his forces in convenient vessels over the
Oder, pursued after, overtooke and beat the con-
voy, and tooke from them both Bagge and Bag-
gage.

Franckford
besieged.

When the Generals were first set downe before the Citie, the garrison Souldiers were desirous for the most part to have come to a faire composition, but the Commander himselve being resolved to have his owne termes, or to fight it out to the last man, neither would the Prince Elector, nor the Field-marshal heare of any other agreement, then what should be made by their yeelding upon discretion. And now having raised their batteries upon Munday, and Tuesday May ²². ²³. the Brandenburgish and Swedish played with their Cannon upon the Towne, untill they within desired a truce, and cessation of Armes for the space of foure houres, which was granted them accordingly. But this short time of truce was no sooner expired, and the Trumpetter sent from the Campe into the Citie againe dismissed, when the Imperialists within being 1600. strong, having raised another Batterie against that without, sent a salutation to the Armie in a peale of Thunder; the damage done to the Hoste thereby was not little, but the danger more, the Prince Elector himselve hardly escaping a deadly blow, by a great bullet of ten pound weight, which flew close over his head.

This rough proceeding of the besieged, as many thought, would have provoked the Prince Elector, to have gone on against the Citie with all extremitie. The Swedish Army was forward enough to make a fierce assault, and the Field-marshal *Bannier* would have assayed to have brought it to utter ruine, had not the Prince himselve interposed.

posed. But He willing to spare his naturall Subjects within, whom he assured himselfe still continued his in affection, by safe approaches brought his forces so neare, that by the 31. of May, they were out of danger of the cannon, all this while, scarce battering, and never assaulting it; herein meriting the old Romans obsidionall Crowne, that thus without doing extreme damage, he delivered this Citie from the rage of the assailants without, and the captivitie by the Imperialists within. But the neareness of his forces could not have prevailed against the Enemie, had not something beene attempted: therefore upon that day with eight Demicannons, having battered the steeple neare the Gubish gate, and beaten downe a good peece thereof, the next day May 22, June 1. being Thursday, he battered another steeple neare the Lebusser-gate, from whence they within shot fiercely as they could upon the Armie; This action strooke some terrour to the Garrison, and now the Colonel *Mantusell* who before made a shew, as if he would fight it out to the last man, sends first a Trumpetter, and afterwards a Lieutenant to the Marshall *Bannier*, to sollicite for agreement, but they returning with Articles which seemed somewhat hard, they from the Towne played fiercely upon the Campe, and they from the Campe answered them againe with their Ordnance, till the next morning, May 23. June 2. upon which day Franckford the composition was made, and the Towne surrendered to the Elector of Brandenburg, upon these Articles following. *yeilded to the Elector of Branden.*



THE ARTICLES of the surrendring of *Franckfort* on the *Oder*, to the *Swedes*.



He importance of the City of *Franckfort*, and the commodity of the passage of that River, haue alwaies made it so considerable, that the King of *Sweden* would not advance into *Germany* by any other way; and the great aduantages which the defunct *Walstein* obtained in his last victories against the *Swedes* in *Silesia*, was consummate in the taking of this place, at the siege whereof the *Swedes* began their warre: so soone as their astonishment was ouer, they haue cast their enemies into as great confusion by the reprisall of it againe, and haue thereby assured to themselves the *Marck* and

and Pomerania, and cut off from the Emperour all possibility of regaining them. You have formerly scene the actions performed in the siege, behold now the capitulation which on the 3. of Iune was concluded on, betwixt the Crowne of Sweden, and the Electors, Princes, and States united, on the one part, and the Colonels *Mantufel* and *Finie*, Commanders for the Emperour, on the other.

1

That the besieged shall faithfully deliver the City unto the Electors of Brandenburg, and promise to leave no secret mines, nor any artificiall fires hidden.

2

They shall leave all their Ensignes, Cannons, and munition, and march out, they and their soldiers with their hie and low armes, and as much baggage onely as they brought into the City.

3

They shall march towards Lignits, or Glatz, not endammaging the Country in their passage, or these presents to be voyd.

4

Banier, Marshall of the Campe, shall conduct them through the terror I ies under the obedience

5

of

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of the Swedes, and that during their iourney, they
shall be furnisht with necessary prouisions.

5

All Officers and Souldiers of the Swedish party
that are kept prisoners in this place, and elswhere,
shall be set at liberty.

6

They shall also deliver up to the Swedes all their
fugitives and Ensignes which they and their sould-
diers have gained, since the taking the City from
the Elector of Brandenburg; and absolve of the
oath of fidelity, all those which they have con-
strained to come into their service.

7

It shall be lawfull for any of the Imperiall Gar-
rison that are willing to serve the Swedes, to en-
role themselves under the Swedish Generals.

8

The City shall not be pillaged, nor any Citizen
misused either in body or goods.

9

Those that march out, shall not carry any thing
that hath beene deposited in Churches, and parti-
cularly the Bookes in that famous library of the
de-

defunct Doctor *Pelargi*, (esteemed worth 30000 Florins, which the Elector of Brandenburg hath bought of his heyres,) be not embesled; and if during the siege, any volume hath beene taken away, the said Colonels doe oblige themselves to restore them, for which they shall leave good caution.

10

All good pillage, and unlawfully taken from the inhabitants of the Country, shall be restored according to the meaning of the second and precedent Article: they shall carry out nothing which the Peasants have brought in, as into a place of safety, nor so much as the horses they have pillaged, nor the goods appertaining unto Imperiall Officers which are absent.

11

They shall also quit all manner of pretention whatsoever they have upon the inhabitants of the Elector of Brandenburg.

12

They shall pay all that they owe to the said inhabitants.

Signed by the Generall Maior Dromondon, in the behalfe of the Elector, and by the Colonels Montuscl, and Finic for the Emperour.

The

*Colonell
Mantufell
arrested.*

The Citie thus given up by the Imperials, Colonel *Mantufell* for disloyaltie, and not keeping his promise was stayed, and taken in arrest: The Souldiers of the Garrison was brought to the Prince Electors chiefe quarter, at the Galgenberge, where as many as had formerly served the Crown of Sweden, the Duke of Saxony, and the Elector of Brandenburg, and would take pay under the Elector of Brandenburg were retained, and the other still kept in arrest.

What was the particular cause of the arrest of *Mantufell*, wherein he had not kept his word, and what course they have taken, or intend to take with him, must be put off to the next History, for now the Printer is in haste, and cannot well stay till we have certaine intelligence.

The

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

Chapter 6.



THe Imperiall Armies being sundry wayes dispersed and ingarrison'd, did much spoile, and were much spoiled, according as victory was with, or against them.

The Army of the Catholicke League in *westphalia* did begirt with a sledge the Towne of *Hoxter* in the *Weaser*, where with interchanging of many offensive and defensive Cannon bullets, betwixt the Towne and the Leaguish Campe, it was about the 14. or 15. of Aprill taken by assault, where the Imperialists made their victory exceeding bloody, sparing neither armed or unarmed, man, woman or child, putting all to the sword, and what the sword could not spoyle they caused the fire to consume, and the dead corpses they cast in abundance into the *Weaser*, demolishing the walls of the City: yet the cruelty used upon this City is not so much to be imputed to the Imperialist Soldiers, as to the Munstrish Boores, who with Axes and Hatchets did most inhumanly and butcherly murder and hew in pieces whomso-

Hoxter besieged by the Imperialists.

ever their barbarous rage met withall, without respect either of age, sex, or condition.

The Generall *Mellander*, hearing of the losse of Hoxter (with the cruelty of the Imperialists) marched with the Hessish Forces against them, sending 1200. Horsemen before the body of his Army, to entertaine a skirmish with the Imperialists, till the Foote Forces could follow, those Horsemen (after a short time) made their retreat into a Forest, but the Hessish Horsemen (too eager in the pursute) not staying for the coming of their Foote Forces, followed their enemies into the Forest, who came out on the other side of the Forrest, and environed them round about, and put about 500. to the sword, and tooke 5. Companies of them prisoners.

At this time the Leaguish Forces in Westphalia, began to expect *Philip Earle of Mansfield*, who by a Commission from the Emperour, is appointed to be Generall of the Armies in those parts. And about the same time the Duke of *Newburg* made prohibition to the Protestant Minister at Mulheim (as it is also said he hath done to all other Ministers of his Iurisdctions in the Countries of Gullick and Berg) to abstaine henceforth from preaching and exercising their Function.

About the said time foure of the Regiments of *Boninghausen* and *Mettlerniche* (having got over the Weaser, were met withall by the Forces of the Duke of *Lunenburg*, where they were beaten, dispers'd and routed: and for another stroake of fortune,

fortune, the Commander *King* with 1500. Horsemen met with the Commander *Paul Dauben*, with the *Bonig-hausisch* Regiment, and a yong Earle of *Rübery* (in Westphalia) being in all six Regiments who were marching to relieve Heildesheim, where was a sharp encounter for the space of two houres, till at last the victory fell to the *Lunenbourg* side: The Commander *Kings* Horsemen having slaine 300. men of the Leaguish side, besides many were drowned in the river of *Weaser*, and some that he tooke prisoners; which service being by him performed, *King* with his Troopes of Horse retired to *Alfeld* in the Land of *Brunswick*.

About the 16. of Aprill the Imperiall Generall *Geelen*, advanced with his Army (consisting of 18000. men) on the river *Lippe*, where hee tooke two passages (of good use for him) named *Nemen*, and *Vutrup*, being strong houses of two Noblemen (who had forsooke them and were retired to some place of more safety, situated betwixt the Townes of *Ham*, and *Lipstadt*, and on the 22. of Aprill (or second of May new stile.) Hee laid siege to the City of *Ham*, in Westphalia, which being but weakly man'd, with a few Hessian Bands, was surrendered to the Imperialist Commander on our 2. of May, who laid in it presently 5. Companies in Garrison under the Commander of the Baron of *Velens*, *Geelen* carying away some pieces of Ordnance, and the ship-bridge, and much amunition, and 3. Commissaries which he had

Imperialists
against *Hessen*
and *Luneabur-*
gish Forces.

Ham woon
from the *Hes-*
sians, and yeel-
ded by the Im-
perialists.

taken prisoners, and bringing them away, the Commander *Stalhansch* affronted him & made him retire againe into Hildesheim.

If Ham could have but held out one day longer, it had certainly beene relieved.

Let us now turne into some other partes of Germany.

About the 24. of Aprill there was a heavy Imperiall Decree against the Protestants published at Vienna in Austria. The effect of the Decree was, that upon paine of death and confiscation of goods, no man or woman should read, harbour, or conceale any uncatholike bookes, and that they should not dare to use any preaching in their houses, or elsewhere, nor to sing Psalmes, or eat flesh upon prohibited dayes.

Then was present preparation for the prosecution of the warres, some Waggons loaden with money were sent into Bohemia to pay the Armies under the conduct of the Earle *Gallas*, *Collredo*, *Altringer*, and *Isolan*, who were much perplex'd for want of payment; his Imperiall Majesty was determin'd to goe in person to take a view of his Armie and to conferre with the aforesaid Commanders concerning their marching forward into the Empire, but that purpose was altered, and the Generall *Gallas* with the rest went from Bohemia to Vienna, to consult and resolve what designs are most expedient to be undertaken.

The Imperiall Army marched forward from all places upon their generall Rendez-vous, the Horse-

Horsemen tooke their way towards Pilsen, and the Foot-forcestowards Passau, and so to march upon the frontiers of the two Palatinates, Saxony, Silesia, and whether their warlike occasions may draw them.

And it was written that the Imperiall Army was devided into three parts, the one was appointed to march into Silesia, the second into the Empire, and the third to remaine in Bohemia, of whose severall actions and proceedings shall be declared as they follow.

The Imperialists had laid a plot and enterprise against the City of Ausburg in Swaben on the river Lech (which runs into the Donaw) under the command of the Generall *Fugger*, who attempted with 200. Soldiers disguised in the habits of Boores or Country-men, who carried under their coates great long knives, purposing in their disguised shapes) to enter the City unsuspected, and suddenly to cut the Sentinels throats, that kept the watch in the gates, after which *Fugger* intended to enter speedily with some Troopes of Horse that were not farre off; but perceiving his enterprise was discovered, he retired againe, and it is much suspected that some Townesmen had correspondence with him.

Imperialists
made an attempt to surprise *Ausburg*.

THE ACTIONS IN THE VNITED PROVINCES.

Chapter 8.



These Netherlands are watered with the Sea, and by fresh rivers and channels) both by nature and by art and industry of the Inhabitants) so it is manifest, that they have beene often overflowed with a deluge and innundation of blood, to cease which crimson flood, there were sometimes some motions of a peace betwixt his Catholike Majesty and the States of the Vnited Provinces, lately talked of, but the effects doe not as yet follow.

And the French King sent his Ambassadour Monsieur *Charnasse* to treat with the States, who most willingly agreed not to enter into any treaty of Peace or Truce with Spaine for a certaine time, upon promise made in the name of the said King, to furnish them with a great summe of money and meanes for the further continuance of the warres: which caused on the 18. of Aprill the Estates Camp at Orsey, to be strengthened with new supplies, and both the Spaniards and Hollanders to be watchfull of each others proceedings and intentions; the Spani-

Spaniards speedily raised a strong Fort neere the Philipine Sconce, whereby the Hollanders Forces are coop'd up, and hindred from running abroad, and likewise the reliefe of Contributions are cut off by the new built Fort. So that al expectation of Peace is chang'd into beating of Drums, mustring of men, filling up Companies and Regiments of Horse and Foot, strong preparations of shipping, both by the King of Spaine in Flanders, and by the States, as also at Wesell a bridge is laid over the river Rhine for the more commodious passage of Horse, Foore, and other necessities.

The West-Indian Navy, furnished with all manner of provision, either offensive or defensive, besides Marriners having in them 2000. Soldiers, set forth for Brasile in America or West-Indies, & in May last twelve others Ships were by them set forth to impeach their Enemies in other places as occasions and advantages shall invite them; on the other side the King of Spaine, makes strong preparations in Italy, having gathered there a great Army, under the command of the Infant Cardinall, furnished with 2. millions of gold, who it is thought shall come by the way of Germany into Brabant against the United Provinces.

Some of the Lords in Flanders have beene arrested.

And Prince *Thomaso* brother to the Duke of Savoy is arrived at Brussels; but it is not known for what intent, and his wife the Princeesse) escaped

ped after him in mans apparell, and about the 28. of Aprill the Duke of *Brabanson* was brought prisoner to Antwerpe, so that all is in an unsettled estate amongst the Citizens of Brussels and Antwerpe.

Earle *Iohn* of
Nassau.

The Earle *Iohn* of *Nassau*, with some Forces of Spaniards and Brabanders, past over the river of Maze, about the 30. of Aprill, it was thought that hee would have fallen upon the Townes of Stralen, or Erkellens in Guleicke-land, but he suddainely retired without any expedition.

The Duke of Newburgh having silenced the Protestant Preachers at Mulheim (whereof I have made some relation in another place in this Booke,) the Lords of the United Provinces hearing of it, did send Ambassadors to him to Dusseldorp, where the Newburgher keepes his Court, their Ambassage was to desire the said Duke to permit the Churches to be opened againe, and also suffer the Protestants to preach as formerly they had done in his Countries of Gulich and Cleve, or else (on the contrary) the States should be constrained to forbid the Papists from preaching and exercising of their Religion, in the Countries of Cleve Reez, Eimerich, and other places.

The States of Holland ordained, that certaine willing contributions of money, to maintaine the warre, should be brought to such places as they had appointed, and where they held it most requisite.

On the 1. of May the States did feast most sumptuously the Ambassadour of France, where were present the Prince of *Orange*, with his Lady the Princeesse, and many more Lords and Estates, who gave a rich present to Monsieur de *Charnasse* (the Ambassadour) which was a golden Laver or Bason, with other gifts.

The Duke of *Espinoy*, and the Earle of *Heming* escaped and fled from Antwerp, (where the Duke of *Barbançon* is prisoner.)

The Marquis *di Aylona* sent Monsieur de la *Motterie*, out of Brabant to Namurs (a City in the Bishoprike of Liege, on the river of *Maze*) to governe there in the absence of the Duke of *Afcor*, but the Vice-governour would not hearken unto it, nor would he surrender the charge, saying that if la *Motterie* would shew him letters to that purpose from his Majesty of Spaine, and from the Duke of *Afcor*, that he would freely deliver the full power unto him, or if he could produce no other testimony but his owne word, (although he knew him to be a Noble well qualified Gentleman) he prayd him that he might be excused, for he neither could or would with wisdom and safety make any such resignation.

Monsieur la *Motterie* disdainig to be so affronted (as he tooke it,) offered to aproach the Castel, but the Soldiers within gave fire against him and his men, whereof some were kil'd upon the place, what the event will be, the time will further discover.

Don Francisco de Moncada ,
*Marquis of Aytona , Great Marshall of
 the Kingdome of Arragon , Counsellor
 of the State of our Lord the King , Vi-
 car , Governour and Captaine Gene-
 rall of the Low-Countries and Burgun-
 die.*

TO all those that shall see or heare this
 present Proclamation , greetings. The
 King our Lord could not better testi-
 fie then by deeds , that the love and loyalty of
 his Subjects of these loyall Provinces towards
 him , hath beene and ever shall be , the true and
 onely meanes for to keepe the same , seeing that
 now lately finding themselves of divers parts
 solicited and urged , they would not as much
 as hearken to the propositions made to draw
 them from their obedience : although they
 wanted not some , who forgetting their duty
 and the benefits , which they have received of
 his Majesty have endeavoured to disturbe the
 publike peace of the aforesaid Provinces , and
 to stirre them against their naturall Prince , even
 as his Majesty by divers wayes hath beene ad-
 vertised thereof , yea even by forraine Princes
 and States , and at last by an especiall & remar-
 kable notice. And for as much as it belongeth
 to his Majesty , and his Countries , that the
 good may be discerned from the bad , to reward
 the

the one, and to punish the other, or to bring them againe to their duty, and also that the forgetfulnesse of a few persons may not be prejudicious to the reputation of all in generall, having had the advise of his Privy Counsell doe declare, that his Majesty for these reasons, and other considerations moving him thereunto, and also to take from all ill-minded the pretence to speake otherwise of it, hath charged us to declare and publish, even as we doe in His name, that He alwayes held, and still holdeth the afore-mentioned Subjects of the obedient Provinces, of what quality or condition soever they be, to be most faithfull, most obedient, and most well affectioned towards His Majesty, and that besides this, His Majesty thinketh himselfe quite appeased concerning them, who in any wise have forgotten themselves, as if the same never had happened, pardoning them, wherein they have miscarryed themselves without exception of faults or persons, excepted onely those who by the Sentence of the great Councell are condemned: those that are imprisoned, they who because of the aforesaid reasons departed out of the Country a yeere agoe, and the Prince of *Espinoy*, and the Prince of *Barbançon*, and the Earle of *Hennin*, which His Majesty upon the aforesaid advertisements and advises, hath commanded to be put in place of security, for their owne safety and the tranquillity of these Countries, His Majesty declaring, that He doth not intend to

comprise under this pardon the strangers, that have bin partakers of matters above mentioned, and shall also these presents be sent to all Counsellors and Officers, for to publish the same in places of their Iurisdiction after the accustomed forme and fashion: Given at Brussels under our Name, and the Seale of his Majesty aforesaid the 29. day of Aprill, in the yeere of our Lord one thousand sixe hundred and foure and thirty.

A

**A List of all the Imperiall and
Swedish Forces, extracted out of the
Originall Hie Dutch Copie, sent
lately from Frankfort.**

- The Imperiall Armie consists of
 201. Cornets of Horse, accounting 80. to every
 Cornet.
 52. Companies of Crabats.
 184. Companies of Dragons.
 239. Companies of Dutch Foot.
 116. Companies of divers Nations.

In all 792. Companies of Horse and Foot

Besides the great number of recruits which
are daily levied in Hungary and Austria.

The Army of the Duke of Bavaria which
consists of 12. thousand Foot and 4. thousand
Horse, is not comprehended in the list, which
lie upon the Iffer and Danube.

These Troups are to be devided into three
parts or bodies of an Army.

The one is to assist the Duke of Bavaria.

The other is to be sent to Lusatia, to op-
pose the designs of the Elector of Saxony, and
of Generall *Bannier* in Silesia, but above all to
besiege the Towne of Breslaw.

The third part of the Army shall enter into
the Empire and passe to Misnia, for to draw
thither the Elector of Saxony, or crosse the

A list of the Imperiall and Swedish Forces.

the Weser to joyne the Catholicke League in Westphalia, but part of this Army is to remaine in Bohemia and Austria, for the defence of the Country.

The Swedish Forces are devided into foure Armies.

The first is commanded by Generall *Bannier*, and consists of 12. thousand Foot and 4. thousand Horse, and under them are comprehended the Forces of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the Duke of *Pomerland* and *Meklenburg*, and his designs is to blocke up the Towne of *Frankfort* upon *Oder*, or cast himselfe into *Silesia* and relieve *Breslaw* if need require.

The second is commanded by the Duke of *Lunenbourg* which consists of 20. thousand Horse and Foot, and under them are comprehended the Troops of the *Landgrave* of *Hessen*, and the Duke of *Brunswick*, and his designe is against the Catholicke League in *Westphalia*, and the Bishops of *Munster* and *Cullen*.

The third consists of 25. thousand men under the command of Duke *Barnard Weimar*, and comprehends the Troops of the *Palatine Berkingfield*, his taske is to plunder and take more places in *Bavaria*, *Franconia*, and the upper *Palatinate*, but chiefly to relieve *Ratisbone* if need require.

The fourth Army consists of 30. thousand men, and is commanded by *Gustavus Horne*, and comprehends the Troops of the *Rhin-grave*, the Duke

Duke of *Wittenburg*, and the Marquesse of *Durlai*, his designe is to act the Imperialists of those places, they hold yet in *Swabland*, and *Altar*, but principally to seaze upon the strongest places, upon the lake of *Constance*, and *Brisac*.

Adde hereunto the Army of the Elector of *Saxony*, which consists of 30. Regiments.

The *Palatine* of *Newburg* hath some Forces a foot, but he hath not yet declar'd himselfe.

Hence a conjecture is inferd, that there may be three Battailles given in Germany this Sommer.

The one betweene the Army of Sax. and *Generalissimo Gallas* in *Lusatia* or *Silesia*.

The other betweene *Bernard Weimar* and the Duke of *Bavaria* upon the *Danube*.

The third between the Army of the League and the Swedish in *Westphalia*.

FINIS.